

8. LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS FOR THE EXAM TRAINING:

Module 1 (4 year). Fundamentals of internal medicine (gastroenterology, pulmonology, hematology)

- The main symptoms of gastroenterological pathology.
- Research methods in gastroenterology.
- Gastroesophageal reflux disease. Diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis. Complications. Differentiated therapy.
- Chronic gastritis. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. The role of H. pylori in the occurrence of gastroduodenal pathology. Diagnosis criteria.
- Modern approaches to the treatment of various types of chronic gastritis.
- Not investigated and functional dyspepsia.
- Modern approaches to the treatment of functional dyspepsia.
- Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.
- Peptic ulcer and other peptic ulcers of the stomach and duodenum. Definition.
- The role of H. pylori, the acid-peptic factor and medications in the occurrence of peptic ulcers and their relapses.
- Complications of peptic ulcers (perforation, penetration, bleeding, impaired tow-motor function).
- The value of instrumental and laboratory methods for the diagnosis of peptic ulcers. Methods for the diagnosis of HP infection.
- Modern tactics of managing a patient with an ulcer.
- Eradication therapy.
- Medication for HP-negative ulcers. Indications for surgical treatment.
- Diseases of the small intestine: celiac disease and other enteropathies.
- Syndromes of malabsorption and maldigestion.
- Irritable bowel syndrome, definition, Roman diagnostic criteria. Treatment of various forms.
- Nonspecific colitis (ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. Diagnostic criteria. Treatment.
- Gallstone disease, chronic cholecystitis and functional biliary disorders. Definition. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of instrumental methods in the diagnosis. Complications. Differentiated treatment depending on the clinical option and the presence of complications. Indications for surgical treatment.
- Chronic hepatitis. Definition Classification. The role of the persistence of the virus, drug agents, immune disorders and alcohol. Diagnostic methods for viral infection.
- Autoimmune hepatitis, chronic viral, drug-induced hepatitis.
- Alcoholic liver disease. The main clinical and biochemical syndromes. Features of the clinical course and diagnosis of individual forms.
- Cirrhosis of the liver. Definition. Importance of viral infection, nutritional factors, alcohol, toxic substances, and immunological disorders. Classification. Differential diagnosis. Hepatic failure and other complications. Differentiated therapy. Emergency treatment of complications.
- Non-alcoholic liver disease. Definition. Pathogenesis. Features of the clinical course. Differentiated treatment.

- Chronic pancreatitis. Definition. Classification. Features of the clinical course, diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Complications. Differentiated treatment.
- The main symptoms of pulmonological pathology and research methods in pulmonology.
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Definition classification. Clinical manifestations, changes in the data of additional instrumental research methods depending on the stage (severity). Differential diagnosis. Complications. Treatment according to severity.
- Bronchial asthma. Definition. Classification. Clinical manifestations and changes in instrumental methods of research, depending on the severity. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Treatment according to severity.
- Emergency care for an attack of bronchial asthma.
- Pneumonia. Definition. Classification. Clinical manifestations and their features in community-acquired, nosocomial, aspiration pneumonia and pneumonia in individuals with severe immune defects. Changes in instrumental and laboratory research methods. Complications (multiple organ failure syndrome, respiratory distress syndrome, and respiratory failure). Differentiated treatment.
- Pleurisy and pleural effusion. Definition. Clinical manifestations, changes in instrumental and laboratory data. Complications. Indications for pleural puncture and drainage of the pleural cavity. Treatment.
- Cystic fibrosis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Features of the course in adulthood. Diagnosis and treatment.
- Bronchiectasis, abscess and gangrene of the lungs. Definition. Clinic, diagnosis of various options. The value of x-ray and endoscopic examination. Complications. Treatment. Indications for surgical treatment.
- Pulmonary failure. Classification. The reasons for the occurrence. Features of the clinical course of various forms. Diagnosis, the role of the study of the function of external respiration. Differential diagnosis. Therapeutic tactics.
- Sarcoidosis of the lungs. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Features of the clinical course of various forms. Diagnostics. Treatment.
- Anemia (iron deficiency, B12-deficient, folic acid deficiency, hemolytic, hypoplastic, posthemorrhagic). Etiological factors and pathogenesis. Features of the clinic and laboratory diagnostics of various forms. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Treatment of various forms.
- Erythremia. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. Features of the clinical course. Treatment.
- Acute and chronic leukemia. Definition. Modern views on the etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The main clinical and hematological syndromes. Diagnosis criteria. Complications. The principles of treatment.
- Bone marrow transplantation.
- Lymphomas and myeloma. Definition and classification.
- Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphomas. Clinical manifestations and their features with various flow patterns. Diagnosis Criteria. Complications. The principles of treatment.
- Thrombocytopenic purpura, clinical manifestations, treatment principles.
- Hemophilia. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis, the main clinical syndromes. Diagnosis criteria. Therapy of various hemophilia.